

RADIO
for the CAR
for the HOME

GILMAN'S
GLOUCESTER ARCADE

CHINA

Established 1845

MAIL

No. 35757

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1954.

Price 20 Cents

ORIGINAL-ODENER
Calculator—Model 107

Only \$350

HONGKONG TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
9 D'Aguilar St. Tel. 21433

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Lesser Evil

THE Financial Secretary ended his broadcast on Wednesday evening explaining the budget proposals with an interesting observation. He said: "If it is the public's wish that the Government should go ahead with its present programme we shall do it." That would appear to be intended as an invitation to the public to voice their disapproval of the several projects mentioned in the budget if they are so minded. Yet surely the "present programme"—or most of it—has already reached a stage of decision which makes it virtually impossible for the undertakings to be abandoned. Completion of the Central Reclamation, followed by new ferry piers, followed in turn by the City Hall; a new airport (for although only a token vote for this appears in the 1954-55 Estimates, the Colony is fully committed to the project which is bound to begin to take shape next year); a new Kowloon hospital; road developments; the Tai Lam Chung reservoir, and so on. Can it seriously be suggested that any of these schemes can now be set aside? Of course not, and therefore the public must accept the Financial Secretary's "invitation" as a forgivable piece of rhetoric, and ponder instead the much more earnest subject of finding the money to pay for these undertakings.

AFTER indulging in his "statistical exercise" of trying to budget for a five-year period, the Financial Secretary declared that he could not take his own figures too seriously. Nevertheless, utterly regardless of the accuracy or otherwise of his five-year budgeting, the Financial Secretary insisted that in due course more taxation would have to be levied on the public. If this is to be accepted, it remains to insist that when that unhappy moment arrives, Government sees to it that the new burdens are equitably applied. There are two avenues of taxation: one, a direct levy on wages, salaries, and business profits; the other, indirect levies through increased excise duties. The second is, from the public point of view, by far the most desirable. These hurt less and they also mean the additional burdens are more widely spread. If the time comes when it is imperative that the public should contribute more to the exchequer, then we believe the Financial Secretary can find more than one daily commodity which could be taxed and in such a manner that the intake for the Treasury would be substantial without having a crippling effect on the economy of the individual. Indirect taxation is undoubtedly the lesser of two evils.

HK NEED NOT BE UNDULY DEPRESSED

Bank Chairman's Survey Of Conditions In The Orient ENCOURAGING INCREASE IN EXPORT OF LOCAL MANUFACTURES

Apart from disappointments caused by trading restrictions imposed during year by some countries in Southeast Asia, and the big handicap relating to China, Hongkong has no reason to be unduly depressed, declared the Hon Cedric Blaker, MC, this morning when he presented a printed statement on the activities of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation a review of political, economic, social and financial conditions in the Orient, at the annual general meeting of the Corporation held in the Hongkong Bank Building.

For the first time in the history of the Bank, the Chairman's annual survey of events in the East appeared in printed form and copies were circulated to shareholders at the meeting.

Making further references to Hongkong, the Chairman's statement disclosed that the exports of locally manufactured goods over 1953 exceeded those of 1952 by 31 per cent, with textiles representing two-thirds of the whole. The statement added: "On balance additional capital appears to have come into the Colony and bank deposits have increased. No doubt owners of such funds are only awaiting the propitious moment when they can profitably employ them in trade or industrial operations."

In a general reference to conditions in the Far East, the statement said that it can fairly be claimed that British influence in the Far East and in the countries of Southeast Asia has gained in prestige, and that although last year trade again fell off somewhat, national development programmes have everywhere in the East made progress.

The full text of the Hon Cedric Blaker's statement follows:

No survey of the year 1953—not even an Eastern Bank Chairman's review of events in East Asia would be complete without mention of the memorable occasion of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth which was celebrated in an unparalleled way by all British subjects and by very many local residents of all nationalities here in Hongkong, as well as in every other town where we have active agencies. There have been frequent expressions of loyalty to our Royal Family in the past but never before have such widespread and genuine demonstrations of popular affection for the Monarch been shown by the British peoples throughout the world as were displayed last year on Coronation Day.

Although Coronation year did not unfortunately bring with it any noticeable abatement of the world-wide cold war, it did eventually see the cessation of open hostilities in Korea and the inception of an optimistic feeling that an improvement of the world political situation would gradually develop as the Korean problem became less menacing. In any case we can fairly claim that British influence in the Far East and in the countries of Southeast Asia has gained in prestige. Moreover although last year trade has again fallen off somewhat, national development programmes have everywhere in the East made progress and the way in which many of the countries in this area have co-operated in the interchange of ideas and of technical assistance will undoubtedly prove to be a matter of considerable importance and give greater cohesion when more stable conditions permit greater economic activity in this uneasy sector of the world.

SOUTHEAST ASIA'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

In each of the past four years, the predecessor Sir Arthur Morse, in his annual statement referred to in one connection or another to the immense economic needs of the countries in which we operate. Their requirements were, he stated, higher standards of living, more extensive food and other agricultural production and, indeed, general development, such as the Colombo Plan prescribed, and which in most of these countries is gradually being put into effect through national development plans. These plans have, as is well known, stressed the importance of agriculture together with basic economic progress, such as the expansion of power, of transport and of communication systems. The latter are prerequisites for coping with any large-scale output of agricultural products, minerals and the primary materials which these countries provide. Last year Sir Arthur referred to many aspects of this same problem and quoted an important phrase of the Pailey Commission relating to the needs of a higher standard of living in the free world. In stating his view that the governments of the East should necessarily play their part he urged that "no attempt should be made to introduce industrialisation on a rapid or large scale" as "it would be far wiser to concentrate all available capital and energies on food and agricultural production and on those ancillary industries which depend upon the raw materials available in the country concerned." It was surprising to us to find that in a recent book which received considerable notice in the press, the first part of this quotation was picked out and used in isolation from the context, to support a dogmatic assertion that "already voices are being raised in the City against full scale development in Southeast Asia". This is surely a misrepresentation of the City's attitude to the needs of Southeast Asia just as it is of ours. Sir Arthur was of course dealing with immediate and short term plans, not with more distant developments when opportunities for large scale industrialisation may well arise.

What was said last year seems perfectly in line with the plans of all countries in Southeast Asia. The Colombo Plan, in which most of these countries are partners, from its start emphasised the basic economic needs of the under-developed countries. It stated that "the central problem has been and still is the supply of food" and that "related to the problem of food is that of transport". Next came other basic industrial activities, particularly electric power.

Other authorities can be quoted. For instance the Director General of the International Labour Organisation, in a recent report stated that industrialisation in its wider sense would largely come to East Asia in the second stage of economic development in the first stage, he said, development planning

had little choice but to concentrate primarily on expansion of food production and on the development of basic resources, such as power and transport.

INVESTMENT CLIMATE

It is obvious that in the second stage of development when a wider form of industrial progress will be introduced, capital will be the paramount requirement but as the President of the International Bank pointed out last September "the availability of capital cannot by itself be expected to remove some of the most important obstacles to economic growth". Such obstacles are often referred to as the "unfavourable climate", which deters or scares off capital investment. Climate in this sense can to some extent be manufactured by governments, who have it in their power to make conditions attractive for investors. But to a large extent it is determined by the stability, or lack of stability, of the political and economic structure of a country. Where climate is unfavourable the injection of capital on a large scale (if it proves possible as a result of international action) may be indigestible, or even damaging to that country's ultimate good.

PRIVATE CAPITAL

As regards private capital, tendencies in certain Eastern countries show a reluctance to permit its introduction by foreign concerns acting independently but encourage or even obligate joint participation between foreign and domestic capital in new industrial projects. Examples of this can be seen notably in India, Japan and Burma, but also elsewhere. Where governments favour widespread nationalisation of industries there is of course no room for foreign investment. In many countries and particularly in India much thought is being given to ways of mobilising larger accumulations of domestic capital through savings, without which development plans will be handicapped. This is important because of the comparatively small amount of foreign capital which is finding its way to Southeast Asia. However, the low standard of living is an obvious handicap and improvement in the quantity of savings can hardly be great until more general prosperity reduces the overwhelming poverty. But prosperity in the East is characterised by the exaggerated problems of the wide fluctuations of prices of foodstuffs and of the raw materials produced in those areas.

PRICES

There are few people interested in world trade who are not aware of the fact that economic progress in the East cannot proceed steadily without steady prices for its main primary commodities. An industry committee, on a trip to the Director of the United States Mutual Security Administration, last May rightly stated that the objective should be "not rigidity of prices, but demand, but an income-outside wide fluctuations". The step further is desirable, that

these countries should be able to obtain their essential imports both of food and of consumer goods at prices reasonably in relation to the prices of their exports.

HONGKONG-CHINA TRADE

So far we have dealt in general terms with a problem which not only affects the East but also is a world-wide one. However, it has very special application to present trends and developments in the countries where we have offices. We must next direct attention to these countries severally and to some of the problems which face British bankers and merchants who operate there.

First of all we propose to take Hongkong and the vexed problem of trade with China. The facts about what is loosely termed "East-West trade" are well known to shareholders of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation but others are not so well informed. During the past year fantastic complaints have been heard about alleged British perfidy in trading with China. A great deal of this talk has been based on uninformed or misinformed premises. There are those who either do not know, or who ignore the fact that, quite apart from the United Nations embargo on strategic goods, the British and United States Governments have agreed that there is nothing injurious to the allied cause in East-West trade being conducted in non-strategic commodities. This applies both in regard to trade with the Soviet bloc and with China. Sir Roger Makins, H.M. Ambassador at Washington, mentioned this understanding in a speech delivered at Los Angeles on October 5th last. I may say that Sir Roger did not omit to refer to Hongkong's special position and to its needs. Our Governor here in Hongkong has also spoken emphatically and made the position of the Colony crystal clear, particularly in a speech last November. More over, that prominent American official, Mr. Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of East-West trade in non-strategic goods on more than one occasion.

SUFFERS MOST

Hongkong has suffered more from the United Nations embargo than any other country in the world. But her trading difficulties are not due to the embargo alone. They have also been caused by restrictions on obtaining certain materials imposed by the United States and by import controls, enforced by some of our neighbouring countries. However, most of the difficulties with the United States have now been cleared up thanks to the excellent co-operation of American officials stationed in Hongkong, and from time to time there has been some relaxation of the controls imposed by our neighbours. But the United Nations embargo still remains in force.

During the past months

Foreign Office spokesmen have reiterated that the policy of the United Nations is to prevent the flow of strategic goods to the East. (Contd. on Page 2, Col. 3)



Hon. Cedric Blaker, Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation who this morning presented the Bank's statement at the annual general meeting.

Stowaways Leap From Ship One Drowned, The Other Missing

Mobile, Alabama, Mar. 4.

Two 15-year-old stowaways from Turkey who were being deported for illegal entry, leaped from a ship taking them home into the icy waters of Mobile Bay last night. One drowned in the escape attempt and the other still was missing today.

The authorities said that the youngsters jumped from the freighter Lipscomb Lykes which had just put out to sea from the Mobile Bay ship channel en route to Turkey.

The two young Turks were identified as Tamer Magden and Ozer Feridun but it was not immediately determined which body was recovered.

Temperatures were below freezing and a strong wind was blowing when the two dived into 35 feet of water. A launch was lowered from the Lykes ship to search for the two and the Coast Guard was summoned to join in the hunt.

No trace of the youths was found until today when the tug Virginia D. Early recovered one body about two miles from the spot where the boys had jumped. E. W. Myers, head of the US Immigration Office here, said that it was not known whether the other youth safely swam the three miles to shore against the stiff wind. The Lykes ship was 30 minutes out of Mobile when the escape attempt took place.

Myers said that the boys had illegally boarded a ship in Turkey and were taken into custody when the vessel docked at Tampa, Florida. They were transferred to the Lipscomb Lykes for return to their homeland after deportation proceedings.—United Press.

RAF To Double Night Fighters

London, Mar. 4.

The Under-Secretary of State for Air, Mr. G. R. Ward, said that the Royal Air Force would double the number of its night fighters during the coming year. He referred to a new type of fighter plane capable of breaking through the sound barrier in horizontal flight, and of successful research in the field of aerodynamics.

Mr. Ward also said that the "Valiant" jets would gradually replace the Canberra bombers in the RAF. He declared that the RAF had already re-equipped its first squadron with supersonic Swift fighters, and that other squadrons would be equipped with Hunter supersonic fighters before the end of the year.—United Press.

McCarthy Charges Called "Damn Tommyrot"

Washington, Mar. 4.

The United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. Charles Wilson, today described as "damn tommyrot" charges by Senator Joseph McCarthy that the Army had been coddling Communists in the discharge of a dentist whose loyalty had been questioned.

Mr. Wilson made his statement at a press conference at which he was questioned about the discharge of the dentist, Major Irving Peress, and Senator McCarthy's investigation into the circumstances.

Mr. Wilson said that the Eisenhower administration was doing everything it could to root out any Communist influence anywhere in the Government.

Asked if Senator McCarthy's investigations had been harmful or beneficial, Mr. Wilson replied: "The Communist problem has been pretty hard to handle in this country... but the idea that the Army is coddling Communists is damn tommyrot."

"The Army has been fighting the Communists in Korea. It is just foolishness."

Mr. Wilson agreed that there had been defects in the Army's handling of the Peress case, but said that steps were now being taken to tighten up army procedures.

Mr. Wilson, answering a question, said he did not think Senator McCarthy was interfering with the Army or its procedures, but he did not reply directly when asked if Senator McCarthy was a help. He said he thought the McCarthy Committee was bringing to the attention of the country the fact that there was a Communist problem and that it must be dealt with realistically.

HIS PREFERENCE

He added, however, he would much prefer to see the surviving leaders of the Communist Party investigated rather than the "little people."

Mr. Wilson said that every witness before a Congressional Investigations Committee should be treated courteously but he declined to become involved in a direct discussion of allegations by General Ralph Zwicker, the Commanding Officer of Major Peress, who complained to the Defence Department that he had been insulted by Senator McCarthy at a Committee hearing.

Mr. Wilson said he had not read the full record of the hearing which General Zwicker attended, so he did not know exactly what had been said. He general impression that General Zwicker had not been treated

quite as courteously as he was entitled to be treated.

Mr. Wilson said he was sure that the Army Secretary, Mr. Robert Stevens, had done the best he could in handling the Peress case in the face of the demands for explanations made by Senator McCarthy.

Mr. Wilson agreed that new legislation might be helpful in ridding the armed services of any Communists, but he said he thought he had a better solution. That was to handle each case by itself.

"The important matter is to get them out as quickly as possible but to act fairly towards all individuals," he said.

"I think we have to be careful that the thing we are trying to protect does not become a victim in the process. I do not want to become a party to a witch hunt," he reiterated.

De Valera Calls General Election

Dublin, Mar. 4.

Prime Minister Eamon De Valera called for a general election—in Eire—tonight, after his Fianna Fail Party had failed in two by-elections to increase their slim majority of two in the Dail (Parliament).—Reuter.

Chief Objective

London, Mar. 5. Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov said last night that the main object of the Geneva conference would be to bring peace in Indo-China and assure national rights to the peoples of Indo-China. Tass reported.—Reuter.

6 DIFFERENT CENTRES IN EVERY BLOCK

CADBURY'S
2 OZ. MILK TRAY BLOCK

Sole Agents: JOHN D. MURKIN & CO., LTD.



ask for delicious
HOT BOVRIL
at the Dairy Farm Gloucester lounge

Sole Agents: JOHN D. MURKIN & CO., LTD.

KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE SHOWING TO-DAY

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANCE OF SHOWING TIME

KING'S At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
PRINCESS At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.
EMPIRE At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.



Stalag 17
Will make you LAUGH, CRY and CHEER!

Stalag 17
The roisterous, boisterous story of G.I. Prisoners-of-War!

The stage show loved Broadway for 3 years!

Stalag 17

WILLIAM HOLDEN • DON TAYLOR • OTTO PREMINGER
Produced and Directed by BILLY WILDER • Written for the screen by BILLY WILDER and EDWIN BLUM • Based on the play by DONALD BEVAN and EDWARD TROCHER • A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

CAPITOL LIBERTY
Tel: 7331 THE HOME OF HOLLYWOOD PICTURES Tel: 6233
CAPITOL TOWN BOOKING OFFICE:
Wing Hong Firm, Hong Kong Hotel, Queen's Road, C.
TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
ON PANORAMIC SCREEN

Two dangerous men lured into mysterious bayous by an exciting SWAMP GIRL!

CRY OF THE HUNTED
GASSMAN
SULLIVAN • BERGEN
Also: Latest "NEWS OF THE DAY"

LEE Theatre **GREAT WORLD**
SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

LAST OF THE GREAT SHOOTING MARSHALS!

RONALD REAGAN
LAW and ORDER
CODE BY Technicolor
to starring DOROTHY MALONE
PRESTON FOSTER • ALEX. NOGOL
and introducing RUTH HADFIELD

Added: Latest GAUMONT BRITISH & U-I NEWS

YOU SEE IT WITHOUT GLASSES!

CINEMASCOPE
HOW TO MARRY A MILLIONAIRE
TECHNICOLOR
Marilyn Monroe
Betty Grable
Lauren Bacall
William Powell

Coming Soon to the ROXY & BROADWAY!

HK Bank Chairman Stresses Need For Improved Airport

(Continued from Page 1)

H.M. Government is to encourage trade with China in all permitted goods. British firms have never deviated from their desire to sell more of such goods to China. They have been, and are still willing to negotiate details here in Hongkong, in the United Kingdom, in Peking, in Shanghai or wherever is most suitable to prospective Chinese customers. But the prevailing political tension is a serious handicap.

Official Chinese pronouncements have stressed the desire of the Chinese People's Government to develop international economic relations under peaceful conditions with any country irrespective of divergent political, social and economic systems. Naturally we look forward to normal lines of trade relations, but unfortunately until a political settlement is reached in regard to Korea, and the matter of "recognition" of diplomatic representatives is settled, it is hardly practical to expect the establishment of commercial relations on a basis satisfactory to both sides. The Geneva Conference to be held next month will, we hope, set the stage for bringing diplomatic, commercial and financial relations between our two countries back to a regular basis, but it would be unwise to expect rapid developments. The Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, in a recent speech to some British merchants, mentioned the importance of "normal conditions". Let us hope that, before long, both parties will agree on the interpretation of these two words.

It is a moot question as to what scope there is for the expansion of trade with China. Differing views are held, but we must not do any wishful thinking; a great deal depends on unforeseeable factors and future trends in international affairs. It is, however, obvious that when the embargo has been removed there should be a considerable increase in trade and no doubt there will be some competition amongst business men of all nationalities.

CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT
From this point of view a very interesting step was taken during the past year in the announcement by the Chinese Government that a Five-Year Development Plan was being launched. Actual details have not been published, but it seems clear that the greatest importance is attached to the expansion of heavy industries and the most important industrial development, it seems, will continue to be concentrated in the North and East provinces. It was also announced last September that Soviet aid would play a "key role" in the case of (1) important industries, (2) a further point, which, in the past at any rate would have been of interest to British investors, is the rapid progress being made with railway construction, particularly across Szechuan Province and in North-West China. In the general direction of the Russian-Turkistan-Siberian Railway. To subsidize the new industrial plan an issue of the equivalent of £95 million of Economic Construction Bonds at 5% is now being raised throughout the country under a quota system. Much more could be said about China but reliable information is scarce so I will revert to the subject of Hongkong.

HONGKONG
This is a suitable moment to express our gratification that Sir Alexander Grantham's term of office as Governor of Hongkong has been extended to July 1955. We were pleased when Sir Alexander's term was previously extended to July 1954 and we are now doubly pleased at this further extension because the whole community has the utmost confidence in His Excellency and knows that he will support the Colony's best interests whether commercial, social or political to the fullest extent of his great abilities. Hongkong has so often been the target of attack by certain individuals that last November we especially welcome the visit of Vice-President Richard Nixon and we wish to place on record here the very friendly attitude which he took in his speeches and interviews. It is good to know that there are not a few influential persons in the United States who understand our problems and realise the importance of our maintaining our position. Last year was a quiet one for the Colony, but it cannot

be said that it was a satisfactory one from all points of view, although considering the hardships imposed by the embargo and other difficulties about which I have already commented, things proved better than many expected. Imports, which increased 2%, amounted to the equivalent of about £242 million. Exports decreased 6% and were about £171 million.

VERY SMALL DROP
As compared with 1952 there was only a very small drop in the recorded tonnage of commercial cargoes discharged and loaded in the port, while shipping tonnage entered and cleared actually increased more than 2½ million tons. It is significant that this was largely due to the increase in Japanese ships from 55, which entered in 1952, to 59 in 1953. However we must not forget that 2,000 British ships of nearly 5½ million tons entered Hongkong in the same year.

I will not discuss the details of the trade of the year, but I will remind you that our prosperity is largely tied up with the prosperity of the surrounding countries and that—say Indonesia and Thailand—are forced to restrict imports for balance of payments reasons as they were during the past year, then there will inevitably be adverse reactions on neighbouring countries such as Hongkong. The causes of such restrictions are well known but they are not easy to eliminate: they arise from low prices of basic commodities, high defence expenditures and administrative weaknesses. However, apart from the disappointments caused by the above mentioned restrictions and the big hand placed on trade by the embargo, there is no reason to be unduly depressed. Although much more trade was done with China in 1953 than in 1952 yet, excluding China, the 1953 trade figures were slightly better than 1950 when trade seemed prosperous and many Hongkong records were broken. The exports of locally manufactured goods, taking the year 1953 as a whole, improved no less than 31% over 1952 and textile exports were two thirds of the whole. Electricity production has continued on the up grade. The building industry and property transactions have been buoyant and there has been great activity on the Stock Exchange. On balance additional capital appears to have come into the Colony and bank deposits have increased. No doubt owners of such funds only await the proper moment when they can profitably employ them in trade or industrial operations.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES
This statement was prepared before the Budget Meeting of the Legislative Council which took place on March 3 so it was not possible to take account of the Financial Secretary's speech representing his Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1955. However, knowing what a conservative policy is followed by every Financial Secretary in this Colony, I am sure he has every intention of keeping us on a safe and steady course. But expenditures are mounting. We cannot afford to have any more fires of the magnitude of that at Shek Kip Mei which I believe cost the Colony nearly £1 million, and Mr. Clarke must be worried about the heavy disbursements which the Colony has already in connection with already approved Public Works and the badly needed enlargement of Kai Tak Airport. Our Medical and Educational Departments (including particularly the University) bring heavy recurrent expenditures which, as the Financial Secretary hinted last year, may have to be given a limit if we want to avoid increased taxation.

Two matters which directly affect Hongkong's status as one of the important cities in the world are the Airport and the resettlement of squatters or refugees. The need for an Airport suitable for the landing of "Comets" and other large modern commercial aircraft is indisputable and we hope that a final decision will soon be taken to proceed with a suitable scheme as quickly as possible. We must not forget that H.M. Government have offered us an interest free loan of £5 millions for this purpose. As regards squatters, the Governor's views on the importance of this matter are well known. No one can question the fact that the Government have done exceedingly well in the way they have tackled the

problem and it was pleasing that Vice-President Nixon made special reference to the "far-sighted, humanitarian and generous" way the squatter situation had been faced in Hongkong. Refugees and others such as those living in slums are also a vast problem. These classes are estimated to number at least 100,000 families and the Government aim at re-settling these large numbers in low-cost flats in permanent multi-storied apartments. Some progress is being made but only the fringe of the problem has so far been touched.

In a small way we are ourselves attempting to ease the housing problem by building forty small flats for the Chinese employed in our Head Office. This is a tentative experimental idea which we shall have to watch carefully.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

The Anglo-Japanese Payments Agreement has proved a controversial subject ever since its signature at the end of January. One important and somewhat obscure factor at the moment is to what extent Japanese cotton goods will be able to compete in price with Lancashire goods in the Colonial territories and their entrepot markets. Hongkong and Singapore's internal markets are not likely to be much affected. The entrapment of a whole is another matter and it is possible that there will be Japanese competition with Hongkong export products although Japanese cotton goods should not seriously compete with the Hongkong industry. However there may well be benefits to be gained if Hongkong and Singapore are used as marketing centres for a great variety of Japanese goods. The number of registered retailers of all kinds in Hongkong concerning developments are taking place. There are signs that new investors are realising that in spite of occasional checks there is still scope for the employment of capital in light manufacturing projects. There is ample labour in Hongkong and there has been practically no labour trouble throughout the past year.

JAPAN

Having just referred to the Anglo-Japanese Payments Agreement it seems to me to turn to a consideration of affairs in Japan during the past year. The Payments Agreement was warmly welcomed in Japan as a definite help towards checking the serious sterling trade imbalance of nearly £100 million in 1953 and towards easing the very difficult trading situation with which the country is faced. But Japanese business men are aware that their country's main problem is still by no means solved. The Government's economic policy, as published in July and a further one issued in November, faced the facts squarely when it was acknowledged that owing to the trade gap the Japanese economy could not maintain the self on its present basis without a series of drastic procurement orders, which last year provided over U.S.\$785 millions. As a result strenuous efforts are now being made to keep the 1954/5 budget under rigid control and a movement to retrenchment has required under way. The first demands were such as to bring the budget up to the equivalent of £2,000 millions, but latest reports are that it is being debated at a level just under £1,000 millions.

The need for strong action to cope with the inflationary situation is shown by statistical figures indicating gradual rises, for instance in bank advances, the note issue, cost of living and price levels, as well as an increase in production figures. Some of the Chief of the World Bank Survey Mission to Japan, on leaving Tokyo on December 19, issued a statement which neatly hammered home the following points: that inflation was one of Japan's most serious problems; that required immediate solution by resolute action; that official plans to maintain a balanced budget and to correct the overloan situation deserved applause; that there was a great need for capital investment but particularly for an increase in the volume of domestic savings; that an increase in the food supply was a basic problem and that support for agricultural development merited at least as much attention as industrial modernization. Japanese difficulties deserve serious consideration. Japan has a population of some 85 million

people in a country restricted since the war to an area half as big as the United Kingdom with only 17% of the land arable. It would be unpolite not to try and ease their problems in the way the extended Payments Agreement has done and from the British point of view it is surely wiser to expand than to contract sterling area trade.

INDONESIA

Indonesia is another country which is, I am afraid, also suffering from economic maladies but of rather a different kind. Her Government, like Japan, is struggling to put the financial house in order but her considerable adverse balance of trade has no compensating windfall. Moreover Indonesia, being a new state, has far more serious internal problems than her people have not yet developed a strong sense of discipline, as is shown by the widespread disorders in the interior and the unsettled labour conditions. Then again Indonesia's economy is predominantly agricultural with important oil resources and mineral deposits. The country's potential wealth is immense but to exploit this properly much administrative skill and experience is needed. There are well-known facts. Many of them were enlarged upon in a recent report by the President of the Java Bank who is now Governor of the newly formed Bank Indonesia, which replaced the former bank on July 1st 1953 as the Central Bank of the country. The Governor particularly drew attention to the dangers of the large deficit in the budget which for 1953 was estimated to be Rupiah 1,800 millions (£50 millions). He called for economy and a recognition of the realities of the situation. By increasing the margin required from all importers from 40% to 75% it was hoped to check inflation and cut down imports but unfortunately the final deficit in the budget account appears to have been higher than was anticipated and the adverse trade balance will also be serious. The Bank Governor recently stated that on February 3 the Bank still held cover of Gold of some 100 million equivalent to 24% of its domestic liabilities—a somewhat small margin above the statutory minimum of 20%—and that in the past six months the cover had fallen over 11%. He urged corrective action by increasing production by stricter import controls as well as by measures to prevent exchange losses through the export inducement schemes.

While the Indonesian Government are thus preoccupied with their serious financial problems it is hardly likely that the import trade from neighbouring countries will improve but their desire to increase this trade was shown in the preliminary discussions which the Singapore Director of Commerce and Industry recently held in Djakarta with senior Indonesian officials.

INDO-CHINA

Like Indonesia Indo-China is another country containing great natural wealth but suffering from internal troubles which in this case have been much to the fore in world discussions during the past year. Let us hope that the Geneva Conference will bring a solution of the deadlock which has already lasted some eight years. Indo-China is a vital point in the strategic situation in Southeast Asia and the United States Government have thrown in an immense amount of aid, not only in the form of warlike materials but also in connection with road-building, waterways, airfields, port facilities and for technical training. Some of these things may outlast the present conflict but at the same time 70% of the revenue of the country is being earmarked for war expenditure to the detriment of its economy.

The sudden devaluation of the piastre by the French Government last May from 17 to 10 francs, caused much resentment in official circles of the three States, but this was perhaps counter-balanced in the following month by the offer of more than £100 million in aid within the French Union. The export trade naturally benefited by the lower rate of exchange and rubber and coal exports have increased. On the other hand there has been a serious fall in the general purchasing power of the people owing to the fact that wages have not increased proportionately to the prices of consumer goods. Yet there is little doubt that if political troubles subsided there would soon be a rapid trade recovery in this country.

(Contd. on back page, Col. 1)

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

WHEN THE CRIMSON CRUSADE CLASHED WITH THE SCARLET HORDES OF THE KING!

WARNER BROS. PRESENTS
ROBERT LUIS STEVENSON'S
THE MASTER OF BALLANTRAE
— TECHNICOLOR —

All its scenes filmed in Scotland, Cornwall and on the Mediterranean!

ERROL FLYNN GEORGE CAMPBELL YVONNE FURNEAUX ROGER LIVESY ANTHONY STEEL

ROXY & BROADWAY

OPENS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A Panoramic Production
On Our Panoramic MAGIC MIRROR Screens!
ADVENTURE ... Torn From The Pages Of The Great Southwest!

THREE YOUNG TEXANS
TECHNICOLOR
MUTZ! KEEL! JETTER!
GAYNOR • BRASSELLE • HUNTER
Produced by LIONARD GELBLUM Directed by JOHN GUNTON

SHOWING **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AIR-CONDITIONED

DOUBLE ATTRACTION
ON THE STAGE
ENJOY THE SOUTH AMERICAN RHYTHM OF

"THE TRIO LATINO"
World-famous **MEXICAN**
RADIO-TV-MOVIE SINGING STARS!
ON THE SCREEN

EAST OF SUMATRA Starring **JEFF CHANDLER**
MARILYN MAXWELL
ANTHONY QUINN
SUZAN BALL
with JOHN SUTTON • A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

AT OUR NEW REGULAR ADMISSION PRICES
Logo Seats: \$2.40, Dress Circle: \$1.70,
Back Stalls: \$1.20, Front Stalls: 70 Cts.

DINE DRINK DANCE AT

GOLDEN EAGLE RESTAURANT
DAY & NIGHT SERVICE, MUSIC 11 p.m.—2 a.m.
12-14, Causeway Road, Hong Kong
Tel: 71639

EMPIRE PRINCESS

BY REQUEST — SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS
At 10.30 a.m. & 12.30 p.m.

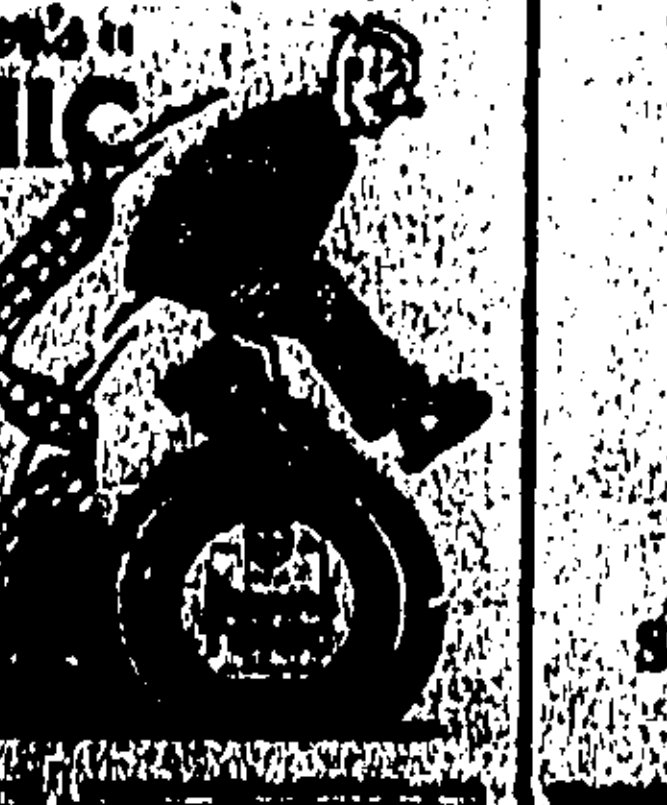
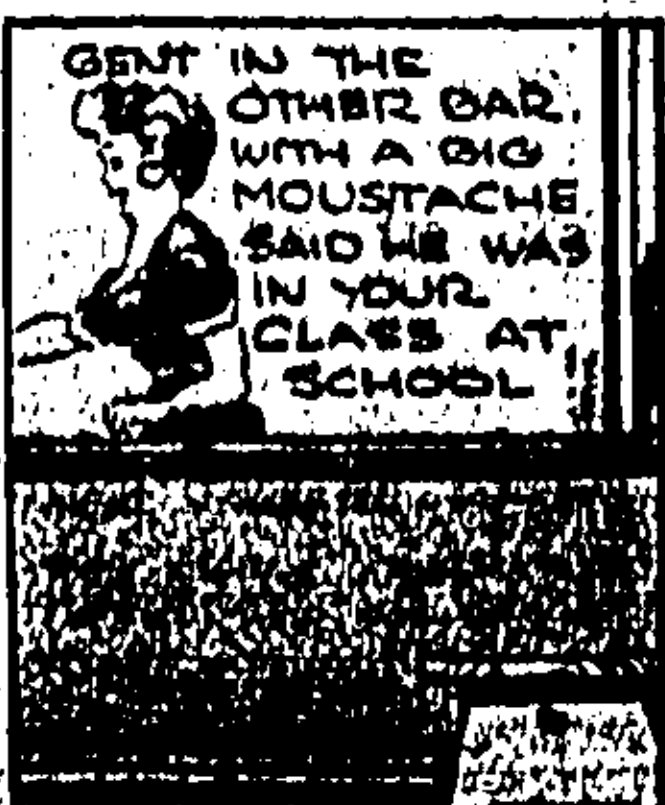
"THE ROYAL TOUR"
Print by Technicolor
At Reduced Admission For Students \$1.00

LANDLORD & TENANT (AMDT.)
ORDINANCE, 1953.

SCHEDULE A
FORMS 1 & 2
Complete with Chinese translation

Price 25 cents each \$20.00 per 100
On Sale at
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
HONG KONG AND KOWLOON

POP



Some Home-truths About Britain — By Sir Roger Makins

TIRED OLD WAR HORSE?

NONSENSE!

She's Playing A Harem Girl

"Don't Twist The Lion's Tail Too Hard"

Dallas, Texas, Mar. 4.

The British Ambassador to America, Sir Roger Makins, said today it was absurd to suggest — as some people did — that negotiations with the Communists was the same as appeasement.

He was commenting on criticism of the decision to hold talks with China on Korea and Indo-China in Geneva next month. Sir Roger told the Council on World Affairs that Britain's foreign policy was peace, not simply a policy of avoiding war. Britain's prime objective was to build up British strength, economic, industrial and military.

He firmly denied that Britain was approaching the Geneva conference with the intention of persuading the United States to agree to China's admission into the United Nations and to accept an expansion of Western trade with the Peking regime. He said he believed that matters of recognition and trade, essentially secondary in their importance, would cease to be of any moment between Britain and the United States. British and United States aims in the Far East and South-east Asia were identical — "to resist further Communist penetration into, and domination of, the area by all means in our power, and to resist aggression should it again be attempted."

Sir Roger said the West must remain united while facing the new atmosphere of prospective negotiation and of lower international tension.

"Neither the security nor the economic well-being of the West is assured," he warned. Discussing the dispute with Egypt, Sir Roger Makins said the British Government was anxious to reach agreement for the withdrawal of its forces from the Suez zone.

OLD WAR HORSE? "But," he said, "we should be failing in our duty if we did so without ensuring the conditions in which this immense military base remained immediately available for the security not only of Egypt, but of the free world."

"In this troubled area, where the main responsibility is British, close Anglo-American co-operation is essential, for the peoples of this part of the world more than any other are quick to look out for and exploit any Anglo-American difference and are past masters at playing off one against the other."

"It is fashionable today in some quarters to speak and

write of Britain as if she were an old war horse, good in her day, but tired now and almost ready to be put out to grass. "Nothing could be further from the truth."

"It is sometimes said by critics in this country that Britain is still a power applying out-worn colonial methods, and almost in the same breath that when territories of the British Commonwealth and Colonial empire win their full independence, this is a symbol of declining British power."

DAMNED EITHER WAY "We British are quite used to being damned if we do and damned if we don't. But, in fact, both these criticisms are entirely misdirected."

"The process of educating British territories for self-government is part of a deliberate policy pursued as fast as circumstances permit, but one that is not free from difficulty — as events in Africa and in British Guiana show."

"In this country, twisting the British lion's tail is a historic and an attractive sport. In Britain, ruffling the eagle's feathers is regarded as a hardly less agreeable pastime."

"Both activities afford harmless recreation, provided they are not overdone, and provided that it comes to serious business in international affairs we keep in mind the image of that animal of ancient Assyria, which had indeed the wings of an eagle, but also the head of a lion." — Reuter.

Lively Debate Expected On Indo-China

Paris, Mar. 4. The French National Assembly will face a lively debate tomorrow on the cease-fire proposal made by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, and the whole question of war in South-East Asia.

M. Daniel Mayer, a Socialist member, will ask the government on its position on Mr. Nehru's statement. The French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, has already commented on the statement of Nehru before the Foreign Affairs Commission, observing that the Indian Prime Minister had in reality only expressed a wish, and that France had already formulated that wish before he did.

French parliamentary opinion is certainly favourable to any serious possibility of peace. In fact, it would be said that the assembly expects and demands it.

However, the failure of all the preceding appeals, and the lack of results from official soundings on the matter, which have been going on since 1949, have made most of the deputies very cautious. The question they are asking is: "What is the price of peace?"

ONE SOLUTION The abandonment of North Vietnam has been one of the solutions suggested during the earlier discussions on the subject.

Now hopes are turning towards the Geneva conference. Since no one knows how it will turn out, tomorrow's debates will not be conclusive.

It seems apparent that the French Premier, M. Joseph Laniel, will remind the Assembly of the hopes held out by the Geneva conference, but at the same time, will insist that hostilities should not be suspended unless certain guarantees have been obtained for the security of the French forces and their allies, and the continued validity of the armistice and obligations towards the Associated States. — France-Press.



Seductress is just the word for blonde 17-year-old Shirley Eaton of Kingsbury, Middlesex, shown here as a harem girl in "You Know What Sultans Are," British Technicolor glorification of the British girl which had its premiere at the Queen Theatre, Leicester Square, London, last month. Shirley was one of 28 girls chosen from hundreds to represent British feminine beauty in the film. And every shapely inch justifies her selection. — Reuterphoto.

A RESILIENT CHURCHILL

"He's Taken On A New Lease Of Life"

London, Mar. 3.

Close friends of Sir Winston Churchill are saying that if he maintains his present form they foresee him continuing as Prime Minister as long as he can after his 80th birthday in November.

This view is shared by many members of Parliament, who declare that far from showing any signs of retiring, the veteran statesman seems to have taken a new lease of life in recent months.

Both Conservatives and Socialists are impressed by his new found vigour in House of Commons speeches. He has speeded up his delivery and recaptured all his old quick-fire wit in dealing with opponents.

He steps about more briskly than at any time since his illness last summer. Even his choice of clothes seems brighter, and his polka dot bow ties are gayer than ever.

One Conservative political figure, who is in constant touch with the Prime Minister, said today: "From personal observation I should say his resignation is less likely in the near future than it was a year ago."

Cabinet Ministers say their leader has recovered all his old grip on the day-to-day direction of the Government.

He has given some thought to the future, but friends think he keeps putting off the vital question of fixing even a tentative date, however, far ahead, for quitting office. None of his closest friends has received as much as a hint from him.

The Prime Minister's main reason for holding on to office at his age is his hope, still strong, that he can play some part in relieving world tension.

OPTIMISM UNQUENCHED The failure of the Berlin conference to solve the German and Austrian problems has not quenched his optimism. He still stands by his statement to the Conservative annual conference at Margate last October: "If I stay on it is because I feel I may have an influence on what I care above all else — the building of a sure and lasting peace."

Now he is throwing his vision forward to the Geneva conference on Korea and Indo-China, which he thinks will have a better chance than the Berlin of producing fruitful results.

But if Geneva is unsuccessful, it does not follow that Sir Winston Churchill will feel discouraged from further personal effort to promote a better understanding between East and West.

In the meantime, rumour is continuing its efforts to speed his departure from public life. Speculation now is that Sir Winston Churchill will retire soon after Queen Elizabeth's

return in May from her Commonwealth tour.

So sensitive is the Churchill rumour market that one London newspaper yesterday suggested the Cuban Ambassador in London had been given "notice to quit" from the Prime Minister's town house, presumably because Sir Winston Churchill wanted it for retirement after the Queen returned.

DEMOLISHED THEORY This theory was subsequently demolished by official sources, who said it was the Cuban Ambassador, not the Prime Minister, who gave "notice to quit."

In any case when Sir Winston Churchill does decide to resign, he will probably wish to spend his retirement at Chartwell, his country mansion in Kent, near London.

He loves Chartwell — especially its garden, where the birds come down to feed from his hand, his pet fish swim in a little pond, and Rufus, his bolstering chocolate-coloured poodle, gambols at his feet.

But he is in no mood to hasten events.

He is still obsessed with his job, and in no frame of mind to give it up. — Reuter.

NO VICTORY This policy failed to withstand the tests in Korea, above all. It has not brought military victory to the United States.

Having involved itself in military intervention in Korea, the United States started to squander its military prestige and its moral authority. This policy could not but end in failure.

Mr. Molotov said "notwithstanding all the help the United States is rendering to France in Indo-China, there too the policy of negotiating from positions of strength has not brought about anything good."

"Defeat after defeat is being sustained there by the colonial policy of France and by the

Molotov Makes Bitter Attack On NATO, EDC And America

London, Mar. 4.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, said in a statement on the Berlin conference tonight the North Atlantic Pact was a repetition of the anti-Comintern pact between Germany, Italy and Japan before world war two.

Mr. Molotov's statement, issued by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the postwar trends of development in the camp of the capitalist countries had been "graphically revealed during the past five years. It is now clear to all that the ruling circles of the United States lay claim to the role of leader in this camp. They lay claim even to more."

"They brazenly say that they have assumed the 'burden of a leading role in the world,' that the United States allegedly is the 'leader of the world,' although these claims are groundless," Mr. Molotov said.

These aspirations were embodied in the formation of the North Atlantic Bloc in 1949 and that some of its members signed that pact "under direct pressure from outside."

"Actually, however, this pact is an instrument of the Anglo-American bloc, and it is the USA that endeavours to use this treaty for establishing its world domination," he continued.

"The North Atlantic Pact resembles the well-known 'anti-Comintern pact,' which was concluded in 1937 by Hitler Germany, militarist Japan and fascist Italy and which at first was spearheaded against the USSR."

"There are no grounds for doubting that the fate of the North Atlantic Pact will be no better than the fate of the 'anti-Comintern pact.'"

He said the British and American ruling circles were "striving for world domination" as part of their policy of "peace based on strength."

UNBEARABLE TAXES A direct expression of this policy was the recent arms drive which had "reached an unprecedented scale in the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Norway and other countries of this bloc."

This arms drive "weighed down the nations with the heavy burden of unbearable taxes and inflated prices of goods."

Mr. Molotov attacked "atom bomb intimidation" and the "network of military bases in Europe and adjacent territories."

"The fact that these military bases are being built for purposes directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies merely emphasises that the establishment of American military bases has nothing in common with defence," he added.

Mr. Molotov attacked the European Defence Community and the formation of a German army "until recently opposed not only by France but also by the United States and Britain."

"This created new and exceedingly serious obstacles in the way of settling the German issue," he said.

These policies hampered international trade although at the same time the economic ties between the USSR, China and the Peoples Democracies had grown considerably stronger.

Mr. Molotov said the policy "from positions of strength" had produced no constructive results "either politically or economically."

"It suffers a fiasco in the military sphere as well," he added.

NO VICTORY This policy failed to withstand the tests in Korea, above all. It has not brought military victory to the United States.

Having involved itself in military intervention in Korea, the United States started to squander its military prestige and its moral authority. This policy could not but end in failure.

Mr. Molotov said "notwithstanding all the help the United States is rendering to France in Indo-China, there too the policy of negotiating from positions of strength has not brought about anything good."

"Defeat after defeat is being sustained there by the colonial policy of France and by the

Negro Appointed To US Cabinet

Washington, Mar. 4.

President Eisenhower has appointed J. Ernest Wilkins, a negro lawyer from Chicago, to the post of Assistant Secretary in the Department of the Interior, the White House Secretary, Mr. James Hagerly announced today.

"This is the first time so far as we know that a negro has been appointed to a cabinet or sub-cabinet post," Mr. Hagerly said.

Wilkins, 60 years old, was born in Farmington, Missouri, and studied in the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. Wilkins obtained his doctor's degree in law at Lincoln University in Missouri. — France-Press.

How Radio Might Signal Mars

New York, Mar. 4.

Scientists who are studying the universe with radios rather than telescopes believe the first contact between earth and Mars will come from radio instead of spaceships.

"They say, however, it will be a while before anyone visits the places they are contacting."

Research associate in radio astronomy at Harvard University, Mr. H. I. Ewen, outlined the group's recent progress in an interview last night on General Electric Company's "Science Forum."

He said clouds of hydrogen far beyond our solar system had been heard on a frequency 400 times higher than AM broadcasting. This signal, which he said, had been transmitted from clouds more than 5,000 years ago, was travelling with the speed of light.

It was capable of circling the earth seven times in one second, he said.

He said the radio astronomers believed that if a high-powered signal sent into space at the hydrogen frequency could reach other planets in our solar system in a few minutes, then it would very likely be a frequency on which inter-planetary communications could be established.

"If any other group of beings had advanced to a point where they were able to have discovered this hydrogen radiation, they would receive the signal from earth and at once know that it came from a nearby planet," he said.

"Proceeding logically from this argument, we could expect that if such a group exists they might return some sort of radio answer." — United Press.

CHINA-JAPAN SHIPPING TO BE DISCUSSED

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Nine Japanese shipping firms will shortly organise a Communist China shipping service conference, according to Japanese press reports today.

Main task of the projected conference will be to adjust allocation of ships on the Japan-Communist China service and to study freightage on the shipping route.

Taken Obayashi, Director of Nittatsu Steamship Company, is expected to be made Secretary-General of the conference.

Conference members will be: Nittatsu Steamship, Yamashita Kisen, Ka-wan-shi Kisen, Daido Kisen, Nisshen Kisen, Fuku Kisen, Tokai Steamship, Daiichi Kisen and Fuji Kisen. — Reuter.

PARIS, MAR. 4. The Director of the Soviet Air Force, Marshal Zhukov, was in a two-day visit to Paris, to specialise in British European Airways' Viscount aircraft during a tour of only airport today.

Marshal Zhukov, the first Soviet official to visit Western Europe since the war, spent the entire morning and part of the afternoon at Gatwick (London) airport, where he met Air Attache, and Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force, Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

The Director of the Soviet Air Force, Marshal Zhukov, was in a two-day visit to Paris, to specialise in British European Airways' Viscount aircraft during a tour of only airport today.

Marshal Zhukov, the first Soviet official to visit Western Europe since the war, spent the entire morning and part of the afternoon at Gatwick (London) airport, where he met Air Attache, and Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force, Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

The Director of the Soviet Air Force, Marshal Zhukov, was in a two-day visit to Paris, to specialise in British European Airways' Viscount aircraft during a tour of only airport today.

Marshal Zhukov, the first Soviet official to visit Western Europe since the war, spent the entire morning and part of the afternoon at Gatwick (London) airport, where he met Air Attache, and Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force, Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

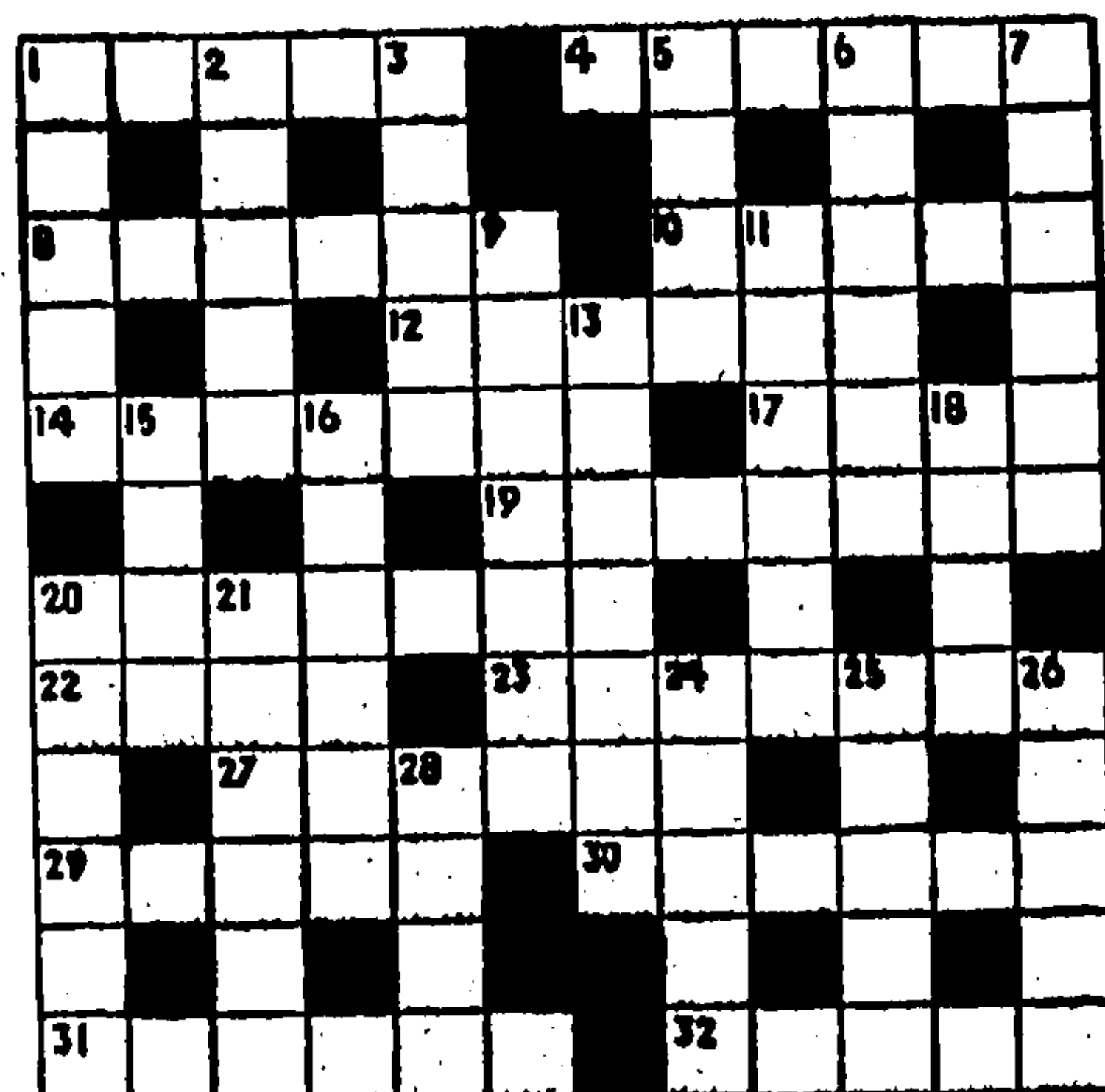
The Director of the Soviet Air Force, Marshal Zhukov, was in a two-day visit to Paris, to specialise in British European Airways' Viscount aircraft during a tour of only airport today.

Marshal Zhukov, the first Soviet official to visit Western Europe since the war, spent the entire morning and part of the afternoon at Gatwick (London) airport, where he met Air Attache, and Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force, Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

The Director of the Soviet Air Force, Marshal Zhukov, was in a two-day visit to Paris, to specialise in British European Airways' Viscount aircraft during a tour of only airport today.

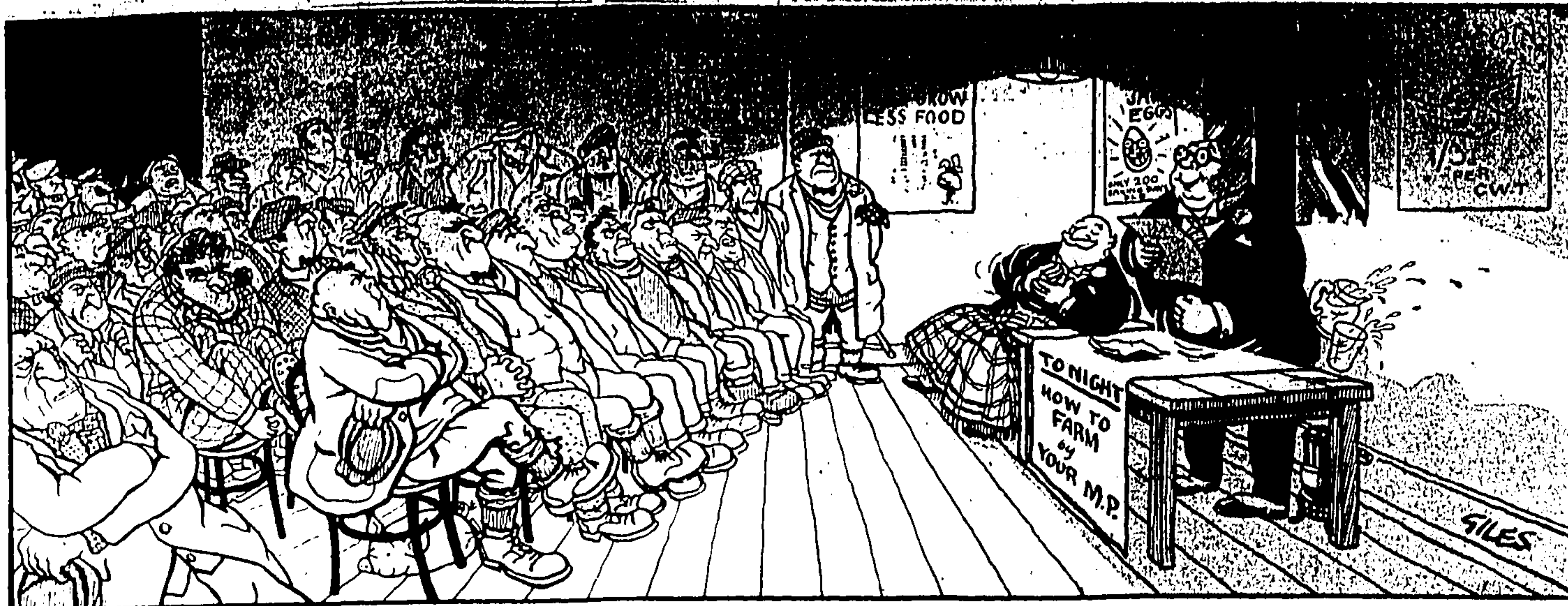
Marshal Zhukov, the first Soviet official to visit Western Europe since the war, spent the entire morning and part of the afternoon at Gatwick (London) airport, where he met Air Attache, and Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force, Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Protuberances (6).
 - Flordere (6).
 - Extolled (8).
 - Beasts of burden (6).
 - Cote (6).
 - Orant (7).
 - Change course (4).
 - Dishvelled (7).
 - Ruled walk (7).
 - Metal (4).
 - Twined (7).
 - Felt (6).
 - Frighten (5).
 - Decisive (6).
 - Hone (6).
 - Rate (3).
- DOWN**
- Fundamental (5).
 - Nitwit (6).
 - Amount waggered (8).
 - Kind of horse (4).
 - Mohammedan (6).
 - Wilderness (6).
 - Subtracts (7).
 - Cuts apart (6).
 - Renovated (7).
 - Past (4).
 - Angle (6).
 - Sword (4).
 - Christmas decoration (6).
 - Sliding of lands (6).
 - Through (5).
 - Armistice (6).
 - Fear (5).
 - Nigh (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD — Across: 1 Improved, 8 Ruler, 9 Recalled, 11 Preceded, 19 Vase, 20 Continued, 21 Resigned, 22 Byre, 23 Talented, 24 Retained, 25 Pals, 26 Meeting, 27 Began, 28 Prop, 29 Pile, 30 Need, 31 Road, 32 Village, 33 Dudge, 34 Recur, 35 Cakes, 36 Roomy, 37 Swede, 38 Sedan, 39 Dived, 40 Baren, 41 Rites, 42 Till, 43 Lash, 44 Soda, 45 Day.



"And I assure you, gentlemen, that by offering their farm produce at an even cheaper rate than the Japanese the European farms will prevent the sale of cheap Japanese farm produce in these islands..."

London Express Service

What's best in
Kowloon?

DINE & DANCE at the
Chantecler
SOPHISTICATED NIGHT CLUB
Luxuriously Decorated
Music by C. G. & his Quartet
Be gay in the evening time at the
Chantecler! Enchanting music,
lavish food, excellent service,
and a well-stocked bar too.
9 p.m.—1 a.m.

172-176 NATHAN ROAD
KOWLOON
TELEPHONE 50352



Coq D'or

Under European Management
THE RESTAURANT WITH ROMANTIC ATMOSPHERE
IT'S DIFFERENT
IT'S DELIGHTFUL
Only the Best Wines and Spirits Stocked
EUROPEAN AND CHINESE MEALS
DINE AND DANCE
At
74, Tai Po Rd. Tel. 54697
THE COQ D'OR

For good

Accommodation
Food
Service

STAY & DINE AT

STAR HOTEL

Music Nightly by
ANDY HIDALGO & HIS TRIO

23-25 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Tel: 52037-8

PRINCESS GARDEN
FAMOUS PEKING FOOD
PRINCESS THEATRE BLDG. KOWLOON 54169

WILLOW INN
COCKTAILS & WINES, DELICIOUS DISHES.
Attraction Everynight

Music! Dance!
"The Little Inn That Offers You Great Joy!"
763 Nathan Road (East of Prince Edward Rd.) Tel. 57847.

Comfortable, Safe, Invisible CONTACT LENSES
Most up-to-date style. Worn without fluid.
Whole day wearing tolerance. No molding required.
For particulars, please contact
KOWLOON OPTICAL CO.
20, Canton Road, Tsimshatsui.
Head Office: 503, Nathan Rd. Branch Office: 71, Tai Po Rd.

CHUN WAH CO.
HIGH CLASS LEATHER WARE MANUFACTURER
Wholesale & Retail — Satisfaction Guaranteed
41D, Peking Road & 40B, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
Tel: 50214.

ZORIC DRY CLEANING
CAN ONLY BE DONE IN A "ZORIC" UNIT. THERE
IS BUT ONE IN THE COLONY. IT IS USED AT
THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
Call 55286 For Collection and Delivery

Red-Tie Yuri Had No Skis

FROM
NEWELL ROGERS

SKI? Soviet ski champion Yuri Afanasev opened his blue eyes wide at Idlewild Airport as if he had never heard the word.

But he said through his interpreter: "I have not come to ski. I have no skis. I am here to give the Americans a loving cup."

Now everyone is confused — especially the State Department, which says Yuri's visit is in the belief that he wanted to enter a skiing contest.

Even the Soviet officials at UNO were confused about Yuri. They forgot to meet him.

Yuri (wearing bright red tie, bright blue shirt) and interpreter Gregory Kukushkin (red tie and RED shirt) had a wait.

They exchanged Russian cigarettes for American. Yuri took a puff, choked, and said: "I don't smoke. I carry them to give away."

Then a Soviet car arrived and whisked them and the cup away. The cup is to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Ski Association.

BOYS of New York's Cathedral Choir School are put out because headmaster Darby Betts cancelled his rule to spank them for bad behaviour. Parents had objected.

TRAGEDY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

By Anna Smirnova

I DO not know whether it is possible to add anything to the dozens of volumes which have been written about the persecution of the Russian Church, its clergy, religious orders and believers. But, during the 32 years I spent in a large city like Leningrad this tragedy of the Church unfolded as authentically as if it were a panorama.

I remember, as if they happened yesterday, the coarse music-hall jokes of the participants in the anti-religious demonstrations of the first now far-off years of the Revolution, the "League of the Godless" (later the "League of Militant Godless"), were still enjoying great popularity at that time. At general workers' meetings manifestos were read containing requests and exhortations to close this or that church situated in a working-class suburb. Icons were smashed and burnt; church bells were melted down and church buildings blown up by dynamite.

"Down with the monks,
"Down with the priests,
"We are young Komsomols,
"Let's get rid of all the gods."

The word Komsomol at that time was indistinguishable from the word "atheist". It could not have been otherwise, since membership of the "League of the Godless" was inseparable and obligatory for all Komsomols.

Contemptuous

Payment of a regular subscription to the "League" was also obligatory.

The rapid expansion of the "League" was assisted by recruiting factory workers, since a large percentage of the skilled workers of old St. Petersburg (those at the Putilovsky, the "Triangle", the Skorokhod and other factories) were not merely indifferent to, but contemptuous of, religion. But this tendency was short-lived; it lasted only so long as the Bolsheviks flirted with the working masses, luring them with high wages, bonuses, sanatoria, i.e. until the arrival on the scene of Nikolai Smetanin (Leningrad), Alexei Stakhanov and the slogan "Let

This is the nom-de-plume of the writer of this article, an ex-Soviet citizen who lived on the outskirts of Leningrad. She worked in Leningrad itself where she held an executive position in the office of a Government Department.

During World War II she was evacuated from Leningrad and obtained a position with the management of a collective farm in the Kirov district. After the war she worked as a civilian for the Soviet Occupation Forces in Austria. She has been living in the West since the end of 1949.

us work the Stakhanov shift."

The anti-religious lampoons of Yaroslavsky, President of the "League of the Militant Godless," were still enjoying great popularity at that time. At general workers' meetings manifestos were read containing requests and exhortations to close this or that church situated in a working-class suburb. Icons were smashed and burnt; church bells were melted down and church buildings blown up by dynamite.

Blown Up

Factories used to take it in turns on Saturdays to clear away the rubble. At first the sites were overgrown with grass and then small gardens were laid out.

If there was no factory near the church, i.e. if there were no workers to whom such requests could be made, the church was simply blown up on the pretext that it was preventing the free flow of traffic. This was what happened to the Pokrova Church, in the former Senaya Ploshad, to the Church of the Ascension in the former Voznesensky Prospekt (now named after Malorov), to the Church of the Exaltation opposite the Xeninsky Institute and others. I shall speak only of those in the central area.

The last church to be blown up was in 1940. It was the Church of the Apparition opposite the Moscow Railway Station. According to persistent rumours in Leningrad, it was spared for so long because the late Professor I.P. Pavlov, of world fame, was a religious man and contributed 40,000 rubles towards arrears of tax

on the church to the church department of the Kulbyshev district where the church was located (Nevsky Prospekt), asking for it to be spared because of the memories it held for him: "I was baptised in it, I was married in it and my funeral shall be held in it." In August, 1940, soon after the Professor's death, the church was blown up.

The Church of St John the Baptist on the Ligovka still stands "lopped off," to use the expression of the demolitioners, the reason being that the walls were so massive and the church so firmly built that the explosives used were ineffective.

Apart from these Draconian measures, churches were often obliged to close down because of the crushing taxes imposed on them. These amounted to thousands of rubles, and all church expenses, such as heating, lighting, choir and clergy's salary, had to be borne by the congregation, themselves as poor as church mice. After struggling against these burdens many churches were forced to close. This was the case with such famous cathedrals as the Isakievsky and the Kazansky (on the Nevsky), not to mention others; the latter is now a museum.

Crushing Blow

The Soviet exchequer was considerably enriched by the so-called "inventories" taken at the beginning of 1920's. During this process, precious stones and gold and silver ornaments were stripped from the icons.

A large silver shrine with the relics of Alexander Nevsky was transferred from the Alexander Nevsky Monastery and could still be seen in 1927 in one of the rooms of the Hermitage, where believers went to worship on the pretext of inspecting the museum.

A really crushing blow against religion in the USSR was caused by the schism of the clergy into several factions. The modernised or Red Church had little success. The people did not agree with the adoption of a new calendar by the Church and other innovations approved by the self-styled "Metropolitan" Vvedensky, appointed to ecclesiastical ranks by commissars from Smolny. Vvedensky was persuaded first into reading lectures and then into carrying on discussions of a Communist tendency. After that, one just did not hear of him any more.

The "white" or Tikhonovskaya Church, as the people called it, whose head was subsequently Metropolitan Peter Kropitsky, went through sad and bloody times which included arrests, imprisonments and shootings.

In every church which still continued to function a so-called "church committee of 20" (i.e. 20 parishioners) was elected. This committee kept account of the purchase and sale of candles, conducted the administrative affairs of the church and carried moral responsibility as it were for the political content of the sermons.

As the members of the "church committee of 20" were obliged to register with the Church Desk of the Regional Party Committee, when increased pressure on religion began to be imposed they were exiled or else perished in NKVD cellars, as did the clergy themselves.

The Climax

In 1926 and 1927 the campaign against the Church reached its climax. Of the "Tikhonovskaya" churches only one continued to be used for services, the Church of the Resurrection, until at last this magnificent building, with its mosaic walls by Italian masters, was also closed. Later it was used temporarily as a storehouse for potatoes. (It was still closed in 1948).

Those clergy who still remained at large were moved almost to the outskirts of the city (the Church of the Archangel Michael), and later outside the city to a tiny wooden church at Lemoye, where the "white" church finished its existence.

As a compromise an official church was started, the so-called "Sergievskaya," but it did not win the support of genuine adherents of the "white" church, and only the dreadful poverty and unemployment (if one can use the word) of the clergy compelled the majority of them to knock at the doors of the "Sergievskaya," since it was impossible for them to obtain work in other professions members of the clergy being considered by the Government on the same footing as declassé elements. The Soviet authorities permitted their employment only in order to dig the White Sea Canal, which was lined with their bones.

Nothing Left

There was nothing left for the more obstinate members of the clergy but to exist on charity. One could also see them on Sundays in miserable tattered cassocks, hoping to earn an occasional paltry fee by conducting a consolatory burial service for the benefit of believers. Eventually, the grim conditions of "Soviet reality" swallowed them up too.

In spite of all this persecution, however, the All-Union census of 1927, which included the question "What is your attitude to religion?" showed such a high percentage of believers in the U.S.S.R. that it was declared null and void.

The only reason for having a Holy Synod and a Patriarch today is to preserve an appearance of bon ton in the eyes of the world. The Soviet press and radio give no attention whatsoever to Church affairs, for the "Holy" Synod and Patriarch are small fry indeed in the eyes of Party and Government.

Here it is!

in handy 2 lb. cartons

TAIKOO
SOFT BROWN
SUGAR
IDEAL FOR COFFEE
CAKES & CORN FLAKES

Just what you've
been asking for!

NOW ON SALE AT ALL
SHOPS AND STORES

Mayai & Co.

LADIES & GENTS EXPERT TAILOR

Ready-made Coats, Suits, Evening & Cocktail Dresses, Camellias, Cashmere, Various Qualities of Woollen Materials for Winter Garments. Mail Orders Accepted. Quick & Satisfactory Service. 180 Nathan Rd. (Next to Princess Theatre), Kowloon. Tel. 54708.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Britishers' Bid Is Too Strong

By OSWALD JACOBY

NORTH's bidding was a bit too strong by American standards, on the hand shown today. South might have a rather light third-hand bid, and North would make allowance for that possibility by raising to only three hearts. South would then go on to game.

The hand was actually played in the European championships by a team of English women against a team of Swedish women. Mrs. Nico Gardener held the South cards at one table, and had no objection to her partner's vigor in bidding. North could well afford to bid the hand to the limit, for Mrs. Gardener proceeded to play it to perfection.

West opened the device of diamonds, and Mrs. Gardener tried the jack from dummy. East covered with the queen, and declarer won with the king. She next led a trump to dummy's queen and returned a trump, forcing out West's ace. West got out with a third round of trumps, leaving it up to declarer to find a way of avoiding the loss of a diamond and two spades.

Mrs. Gardener found the way. She cashed the top clubs and

NORTH (D)			
♠ 10 2	♥ 3	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ Q 3 2	♥ 4 5 6	♦ A 10 9 8 7	♣ A 10 9 8 7
♠ A 10 9	♥ A 10 9 8 7	♦ K 8 7 6	♣ K 8 7 6
♠ K 8 7 6	♥ K 8 7 6	♦ K 8 7 6	♣ K 8 7 6
♠ K 8 7 6	♥ K 8 7 6	♦ K 8 7 6	♣ K 8 7 6
♠ K 8 7 6	♥ K 8 7 6	♦ K 8 7 6	♣ K 8 7 6
♠ K 8 7 6	♥ K 8 7 6	♦ K 8 7 6	♣ K 8 7 6
♠ K 8 7 6	♥ K 8 7 6	♦ K 8 7 6	♣ K 8 7 6
♠ K 8 7 6	♥ K 8 7 6	♦ K 8 7 6	♣ K 8 7 6

Opening lead—♠ 2

ruled a club. She next entered dummy with the ace of diamonds, noting that West had discarded a spade on this trick, and then led the last club from the dummy. Instead of ruffing, declarer threw her losing diamond, allowing West to win the trick with the ten of clubs.

That was the end of poor West, of course. She had to lead spades, allowing declarer to make her king. South lost only one trump, one spade, and one club, making her contract. At the other table the Swedish declarer missed this line of play and was set one trick.

CARD SERVICE

Q—The bidding has been: North East South West 1 Heart Pass 1 Spade Pass 2 Hearts Pass ?

You, South, hold: Spades K-Q-J-7-3, Hearts A-2, Diamonds A-Q-2, Clubs 6-3. What do you do?

A—Bid three spades. Your partner's bid shows a strong heart suit with about 17 to 19 points. Since you have 14 points in high cards you intend to suggest a slam as soon as a suit has been selected, but your first duty is to find the right trump suit. A simple rebid in spades is enough for the moment to show that your suit is rebiddable.

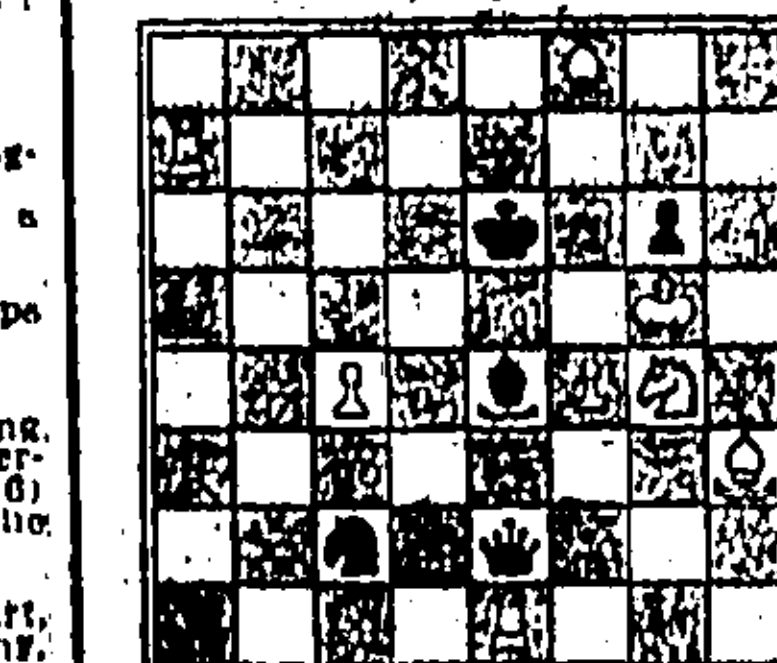
TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades K-Q-J-7-3, Hearts A-2, Diamonds A-Q-2, Clubs 6-3. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

Chess Problem

By J. ZALDO
Black, 5 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play: mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem: 1. Kt-B3, any; 2. Q, R, or Kt mate.

WHAT'S HER LINE?

MARGARET STICKLES

Remember the letters to spell her name.

(Continued on Page 3)

WOMANSENSE

SHE RUNS A CHARM SCHOOL WHICH TEACHES WOMEN TO BECOME MORE ATTRACTIVE—"THE FEMALE WAY TO GENUINE SELF-ASSURANCE"

Glamour For Sale

THIS is the way to become the sort of girl who's invited to ALL the parties!

Extra attraction gives you poise. Poise makes you forget yourself. At once you start to give out warmth and friendliness. That means you're being charming. That in turn spells success. And everyone starts saying "Oh, she always makes the party go with a swing!"

How do you get the extra attraction to start with? That's where MAYRA MORTON TUPPER comes in!

Girl-of-all-work

MAYRA runs a charm school in Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A. A school for ordinary folk—shy kids, timid teenagers,

factory workers with more glamour than spending money, grandmothers who have lapsed on their grooming while the sink and bathtub called them.

With five outfits and her ski-clothes Mayra is on a two-month tour of Europe showing ready-to-wear models on herself, taking the orders, settling up agencies, and remaining so fresh and charming that it's obvious her own advice works.

"My students come to me for self-improvement," she says. "I start by teaching them to become physically more attractive—that's the female way to genuine self-assurance."

All this begins with a new make-up, a new hair-style and clothes which can be forgotten because the wearer is confident

that they are becoming—not hitched at and twined all the time because she has seen doubts that they don't suit her!"

She plans dress-schemes on the clever assumption that women dress FOR EACH OTHER'S BENEFIT by day and FOR MEN'S BENEFIT at date-time—drawing her dividing line round about 6 o'clock in the evening.

Anti-scarves

I WAS glad to find that Mayra and I were fighting the same battle against scarves—those terrible head-scarves! "Gaudy shawls for curlers—those how she describes them. And I couldn't agree more."

We joined forces, too, in one more call to battle against the shrunk or sagging cardigan—too light on the plump girls, rising sleepily in front and dipping down at the back of the lean ones.

This is something that Mayra just can't understand as falling down over in Britain, because "your shops sell the most superb sweaters in the world," she says.

She sighed sadly over American "teenager uniforms"—blue jeans and bobby sox. "Even worse," I told her, "than our tinker-pink and horse tail brigade!"

And while we're talking about teenagers, let every one of them reading this take note of Mayra's biggest problem: the youngsters with whom she pleads for brushed, gleaming hair instead of permanent curling soap and water. Instead of thick sediments of make-up, add shoes instead of street-wear bedroom slippers!

(London Express Service)

To Whirl Round You—

INTRODUCING one American dress idea which is on sale in London. It is the "Whirl"—the dress you whirl round you, the dress that has few fastenings, is prettier than an apron

and more practical than a house-coat. It is made in cotton. You put it on front first, twirl the back round, and button it in front. The girl in the picture? Yes, you're right. She's Elizabeth Taylor.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Before scalding milk, wipe the bottom of the pan with a bit of butter or margarine. This will keep the milk from scorching.

Brushing heavily soiled garments and linens with thick soap suds before laundering usually is a safer practice than regular bleaching.

Floor wax applied to rods in clothes closets will permit hangers to slide back and forth readily.

To get even distribution of such in collars, cuffs, seam gathers and plents, shake and smooth starched garments before they are hung to dry.

Brushing heavily soiled garments and linens with thick soap suds before laundering usually is a safer practice than regular bleaching.

A custard cooked on top of the stove is done when it coats the stirring spoon. Longer cooking will curdle the custard.

Mr. Merlin's Tall Building

—Its Elevators Went up a Thousand Storeys—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, was sitting on the back steps with his sister Hanid. Knarf was saying: "If I were a builder, I'd build a building a thousand storeys tall. And in that building, I'd build an elevator. And when the building was all finished, I'd spend all day riding up and down the elevator." Hanid nodded.

"Yes," she said. "That would be a wonderful idea. I'd love to ride up and down an elevator too."

Then Hanid sighed. "Only, you're not a builder, Knarf, so you can't build a building a thousand storeys tall."

"—or even a building one storey tall," put in Knarf, and he also sighed.

At that moment Mr. Merlin the Magician came along. "My," he said, "you two kids certainly look sad. What's happened? Anything I can do to help?"

Knarf and Hanid now explained about the building a thousand storeys tall with an elevator in it that they could ride up and down in all day long.

"Is that what's worrying you?" Mr. Merlin said, smiling. "Nothing to it."

"You mean you can build a building that tall?" Knarf exclaimed.

"With an elevator in it?" said Hanid.

"Easy as pie," said the Magician. "Where do you want this building?"

Knarf and Hanid decided the empty lot at the end of the street would be just the right place for the building.

"All right," said Mr. Merlin. "Let's go." He then muttered some magic words which Knarf and Hanid couldn't understand (and probably he can't either).

And then, as if by magic, there was a tall building a thousand storeys tall with an elevator in it that they could ride up and down in all day long.

That night, before Knarf and Hanid went to bed, they promised themselves that they would go back to the building right after breakfast the next morning, and continue having fun in the elevators.

But when they went back the next morning the elevators were gone. There was just an empty lot again.

The only thing that Knarf and Hanid could find were three little broken balloons!

Here are the recipes used by the young girl cooks.

Crisp Molasses Cookies: Heat oven to 400° F. Sift together 1½ c. sifted enriched flour, 2 tsp. dried skim milk, 1½ tsp. ginger and ½ tsp. each baking soda and salt. Add ½ c. shortening, chop 1 c. in to make a crumbly mass. Stir in ¼ c. unsulphured molasses. Mix well. Drop 1½ tsp. dough at a time on oiled sheets. Flatten the cookies to 1/16th-in. thickness with the bottom of a glass covered with a damp cloth. Bake 8 to 10 min. at 400° F. Cool on a wire rack. Makes 30 cookies.

No-Cook Molasses Peanut Butter Candy: Thoroughly mix ½ c. unsulphured molasses and ½ c. peanut butter. Gradually add ½ c. dried skim milk powder, working it in well. Form into a long rope ¾-in. in diameter. Cut into pieces about 1½ in. long. Makes 30 candies.

—The Baker's Secret

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Rupert and the Compass—27

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

25 per copy

Have you your copy of MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT?

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Queen Sees Port Kembla Steel Mill



The B.H.P. Steelworks visit gave the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh their first sight of a major Australian industrial plant at work. They saw several phases of steel manufacture including the tapping of a furnace.—Express Photo.

"Making Business Out Of Immorality"

"False Eroticism" Of German Films Blamed For Growing Divorce Rate

Bonn, March 4.

The West German Families' Minister, Dr Franz Josef Wuermeling, alarmed by the steeply rising divorce rate, has launched a vigorous campaign against the laxity of marriage morals and the "generosity" of divorce judges.

Dr Wuermeling, who became Minister last autumn, is a devout Roman Catholic and the father of six children. His job, he says, is to protect the family, the basic unit of society, which, he believes, is threatened by the speed of modern life.

He has called for a drastic reform of the law so as to make divorce more difficult to obtain. He has sharply criticised modern film producers for what he described as "false eroticism," giving young people a wrong impression of the meaning and tasks of marriage.

The annual divorce rate soared from 25 per 100,000 of the population in all Germany in 1914 to 89 in 1939 and to 105 in West Germany in 1952 and 1953. The record year was 1948 with 187.

More than 480,000 marriages ended in divorce in West Germany (population about 48,000,000) between 1948 and 1952.

Many marriages could have been saved if divorce judges had not interpreted the law too generously, Dr Wuermeling believes. He and his advisers are particularly critical of two clauses in West German divorce legislation which date back to Hitler's Third Reich. Only minor modifications were introduced by the allies after the war.

These clauses accounted for more than 80 per cent of the legal excuses for post-war divorces, the Ministry claims. They permitted divorce in all cases where one of the two marriage partners was guilty of adultery or where the partners had lived in separation for three years or more.

The effect was that many marriages were broken "against the will and on the back of an innocent partner." The innocent partner was punished for the guilt of the other. The guilty partner simply walked away to marry the "other person."

Severely Criticised

More than 80,000 children of broken marriages are vagabonds in West Germany today.

Dr Wuermeling said the divorce rate was so strikingly different in the socialist-ruled states of Germany (between 173 and 344 per 100,000 of the population in 1951) from that in states ruled by Christian parties (between 83 and 110) that it would be "interesting to find out how many judges refused to swear the religious oath when they took office."

In other words, "How many judges base their work on a divine mission and regard it not only as a state duty?"

Dr Wuermeling was severely criticised for this remark.

Dr Wuermeling's tilt at films has also aroused the anger of producers.

"Unfortunately," our films bear a great part of the responsibility for the destruction of so many marriages and families. They picture adultery as something typical of marriage. They describe it not as a serious and rude disrespect for the personality of the other partner but as a harmless joke."

The superficial attitude to marriage as portrayed in most of our films is deplorable."

Dr Wuermeling accused film producers of "making business out of immorality."—China Mail Special.

What's Her Line? Solution
MAURICE WATTS
Lester Arthur Jones

SHARES ADVANCE ON HONGKONG

MARKET Budget Helps Sentiment; Loan Proposal

By A Special Correspondent

A wide range of shares made good advances on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this week. Sentiment yesterday was undoubtedly helped by the healthy state of the Colony's finances revealed by the Financial Secretary in his budget presented to the Legislative Council.

Yesterday's price rises could have been better but then it was rather taken for granted that there would be no tax increases.

There were a number of good features this week—perhaps the most surprising was the rise in Hotels up about \$1.10 cents on the week to \$9.85, its highest point since 1950. There seem to be a number of rumours going around that Hotels are intending to sell sites in Repulse Bay, but as far as the company is concerned the rumours are completely unfounded.

"It is news to us if we are going to sell any sites," a company spokesman told me yesterday. Searching for some other influence, brokers recalled that this year under the terms of the agreement the Syndicate which took over the lease of Hongkong Hotel will be paying double the rental it paid last year—\$20,000 a month instead of \$10,000 a month. But as this was all revealed by a Company announcement when the deal was concluded it can hardly be regarded as an operative influence.

Turnover was moderate during the week. Business amounted to \$1,255,842 on Monday, \$1,300,065 on Tuesday, and \$1,175,478 on Wednesday. There was some buying caution.

In evidence in trading earlier in the week but this only affected some issues.

Allied Investors came on the market on Monday. There was certainly no buying caution there for in the last four days something like 227,000 shares changed hands, the majority at 20 cents over par.

On the subject of Allied Investments, I think the company's announcement that "the public issue was oversubscribed four times" might be misleading to those who did not realise that the "public issue" in this case was not the 1,249,093 shares mentioned earlier in their statement. The "public issue" amounted to 599,993 shares the other 650,000 having been taken up beforehand.

SOME ADVANCES

Some of the advances made this week were: Banks, up \$5 to \$14.00, Kowloon Wharves up \$3 to \$7.00, Provident up 40 cents to \$13.00 (around its peak level), Lands up \$1.50 to \$7.75, Humphreys up 20 cents to \$2.20, Trans up 20 cents to \$2.50, Lights up 40 cents to \$13.70 (also around peak levels), Electric up 10 cents to \$32.4 (peak level and obviously helped by last week's increased dividend) Dairy Farms up 30 cents to \$27.40 and Textiles up 15 cents to \$7.00.

On the budget, there seems to be quite a lot of high feeling in Ice House Street about the Hon. A. G. Clarke's hint that income tax might have to be increased at some time in the not too distant future to finance the Colony's development programme.

A number of brokers feel that there is no reason at all why development should be financed by revenue and that instead of increasing taxation the Government should raise loans for the capital needed—and loans not at 3½ per cent but at 5 or 6 per cent.

Past experience has shown, not only in Hongkong but all over the world, that short of heavy Government or institutional support a loan at such a low interest rate is doomed before it is launched.

DEFINITE NEED

Brokers feel, however, there would be considerable support in the Colony for a loan at more attractive rates and they point to the fact that there is still much idle money in the Colony floating from investment to investment in search of the best possible returns. Present feeling among these investors is that there is a definite need for some substantial concern in which to place their money.

This accounts for the recent rises in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Union and Hongkong Bank, all of which are yielding between five and six per cent. One cannot deny that in all these stocks there is the possibility of capital appreciation but balanced against that is the fact that a Government loan is a guaranteed security and the "idle money investors" seek, above all, a very safe and sound investment, with a constant or near-constant return.

This need, brokers feel, could be well satisfied by Development Loans.

There also seems to be good support in Ice House Street for the suggestion that an overseas loan should be floated to finance the extension of the Kai Tak airport scheme instead of footing the bill out of current and future revenue.

Again the feeling is that income tax should be made attractive. Brokers feel that the heavy tax on capital gains, particularly in the case of shares, is a disincentive to investment and that a more liberal system would be well supported.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

There is also a feeling that income tax should be made attractive.

Ford's Output Increases

Detroit, Mar. 4.
Ford pushed aside Chevrolet as the top auto producer during the first two months of this year, Automotive News said today.

The rest of the line up of big producers was shaken up with Buick in third place behind Chevrolet, followed by Pontiac and then Plymouth. Plymouth traditionally has been in third place.

Ford produced more cars during January and February but Chevrolet turned out more trucks. But with demand down, the "No. 1" car position for 1954 will be determined by the ability to sell, not to produce.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Mar. 4.

Railroad stocks assumed market leadership today, sparking the general list in a rise which lifted prices to the best levels in a year.

Demand for stocks appeared around mid-session when yesterday's late sell-off failed to attract any substantial liquidation.

The spurt in the recently lagged railroads marked the first turn in trend and spread to other groups. Oils and aircrafts featured in the industrial.

The rise carried industrials up 45 cents to a new high since Oct. 26, 1929, rails up 84 cents—an even wider percentage gain—were at their best in two weeks.

Utilities alone dipped, reflecting largely a 1½ point loss in Peoples Gas.

Of 1,151 issues traded, 468 were higher, only 395 lower and there were 59 new highs set, compared with four new lows.

Volume was light on the downside; picked up later. Turnover totaled 1,830,000 shares compared with 2,240,000 yesterday—the year's heaviest volume.

Curtiss-Wright again was the active leader, rising ¾ point to \$97.

Southern Pacific featured the rail for the second session in a row, rising 1½ points to \$43½ on the day's second best turnover.

Chrysler, recent feature on news of its quarter billion dollar 100-year loan, slipped ¾ point as the Company's Desoto division announced plans.

The NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,332,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 600,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were:

30 Industrials 227.48

20 Utilities 154.74

40 Stocks 159.89

Comm. future price index 178.81

—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 4.

Cotton futures trading today proved slow and indecisive.

At the close prices ruled three points higher to three points lower. Opening prices were unchanged to up 3 points, New Orleans finished one point lower to three points higher.

Prices showed minor changes on either side of the previous close as most buyers and sellers awaited new incentives.

Trading volumes and open interest today in the Exchange were as follows:

Month Volume Open Interest

March 9,900 97,000

April 17,000 67,000

May 9,000 194,000

June 14,000 241,000

July 9,000 97,000

August 2,100 97,000

September 105,000 2,184,300bales

—United Press.

NEW YORK FIBRE MARKET

New York, Mar. 4.

Closing Prices

Spot 32.00

March 34.12

April 34.12

May 34.12

June 34.12

July 34.12

August 34.12

September 34.12

October 34.12

November 34.12

December 34.12

—United Press.

LONDON METAL PRICES

London, Mar. 4.

Buyers sellers

Tin, spot 87 1/2 87 1/2

Copper, spot 23 1/2 23 1/2

Lead, spot 22 1/2 22 1/2

Zinc, spot 21 1/2 21 1/2

—United Press.

NEW YORK FUTURES

New York, Mar. 4.

Lead, March 11.20

Tin, March 11.20

Copper, March 11.20

—United Press.

LONDON FUTURE PRICES

London, Mar. 4.

Buyers sellers

Tin, spot 87 1/2 87 1/2

Copper, spot 23 1/2 23 1/2

Lead, spot 22 1/2 22 1/2

Zinc, spot 21 1/2 21 1/2

—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 4.

Closing Prices

Spot 32.00

March 34.12

April 34.12

May 34.12

June 34.12

July 34.12

August 34.12

September 34.12

October 34.12

November 34.12

December 34.12

—United Press.

LONDON METAL PRICES

London, Mar. 4.

Buyers sellers

Tin, spot 87 1/2 87 1/2

Copper, spot 23 1/2 23 1/2

Lead, spot 22 1/2 22 1/2

Zinc, spot 21 1/2 21 1/2

—United Press.

NEW YORK FUTURES

New York, Mar. 4.

Lead, March 11.20

Tin, March 11.20

Copper, March 11.20

—United Press.

LONDON FUTURE PRICES

London, Mar. 4.

Buyers sellers

Tin, spot 87 1/2 87 1/2

Copper, spot 23 1/2 23 1/2

Lead, spot 22 1/2 22 1/2

Zinc, spot 21 1/2 21 1/2

—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 4.

Closing Prices

Spot 32.00

March 34.12

April 34.12

May 34.12

June 34.12

July 34.12

August 34.12

September 34.12

October 34.12

November 34.12

December 34.12

—United Press.

LONDON METAL PRICES

London, Mar. 4.

Buyers sellers

Tin, spot 87 1/2 87 1/2

Copper, spot 23 1/2 23 1/2

Lead, spot 22 1/2 22 1/2

Zinc, spot 21 1/2 21 1/2

—United Press.

NEW YORK FUTURES

New York, Mar. 4.

Lead, March 11.20

Tin, March 11.20

Copper, March 11.20

—United Press.

LONDON FUTURE PRICES

London, Mar. 4.

Buyers sellers

Tin, spot 87 1/2 87 1/2

Copper, spot 23 1/2 23 1/2

Lead, spot 22 1/2 22 1/2

Zinc, spot 21 1/2 21 1/2

—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 4.

Closing Prices

Spot 32.00

March 34.12

April 34.12

May 34.12

June 34.12

July 34.12

August 34.12

September 34.12

October 34.12

November 34.12

December 34.12

—United Press.

LONDON METAL PRICES

London, Mar. 4.

Buyers sellers

Tin, spot 87 1/2 87 1/2

Copper, spot 23 1/2 23 1/2

Lead, spot 22 1/2 22 1/2

Zinc, spot 21 1/2 21 1/2

